Time: 10:00 a.m.

Place: Teleconference, Executive Plaza North, Room 640, 6130 Executive Boulevard, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Contact Person: Courtney M. Kerwin, PH.D., M.P.H., Scientific Review Administrator, National Cancer Institute, NIH, Executive Plaza North, Room 640, 6130 Executive Boulevard, MSC 7410, Bethesda, MD 20892–7410, Telephone: 301/496–7421.

Purpose/Agenda: To evaluate and review grant applications.

The meeting will be closed in accordance with the provisions set forth in secs. 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C. Applications and the discussions could reveal confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material and personal information concerning individuals associated with the applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

This notice is being published less than 15 days prior to the meeting due to the urgent need to meet timing limitations imposed by the review and funding cycle.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Numbers: 93.393, Cancer Cause and Prevention Research; 93.394, Cancer Detection and Diagnosis Research; 93.395, Cancer Treatment Research; 93.396, Cancer Biology Research; 93.397, Cancer Centers Support; 93.398, Cancer Research Manpower, 93.399, Cancer Control.)

Dated: June 5, 1997.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Committee Management Officer, NIH.
[FR Doc. 97–15297 Filed 6–10–97; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

National Toxicology Program; Availability of Technical Report on Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of Phenolphthalein

The HHS' National Toxicology Program announces the availability of the NTP Technical Report on the toxicology and carcinogenesis studies of phenolphthalein which is used as a laboratory reagent and acid-base indicator and in over-the-counter laxative preparations. The results of these studies were previously released in draft form prior to a public peer review in December, 1995.

Toxicology and carcinogenicity studies were conducted by administrating phenolphthalein to groups of $50 \, F344/N$ rats for 2 years and to $B6C3F_1$ mice at exposures of 0, 3000, 6000 or 12,000 ppm in the feed for 2 years (equivalent to average daily doses of approximately 300, 600 or 1200 mg phenolphthalein/kg body weight to

males and 400, 800 or 1000 mg/kg to females).

Under the conditions of these 2-year feed studies, there was clear evidence of carcinogenic activity 1 of phenolphthalein in male F344/N rats based on markedly increased incidences of benign pheochromocytomas of the adrenal medulla and of renal tubule adenomas and adenomas or carcinomas (combined). There was some evidence of carcinogenic activity of phenolphthalein in female F344/N rats based on the increased incidences of benign pheochromocytomas of the adrenal medulla in the 12,000 ppm group and of benign or malignant pheochromocytomas (combined) in the 12,000 and 25,000 ppm groups. There was clear evidence of carinogenic activity of phenolphthalein in male B6C3F₁ mice based on increased incidences of histiocytic sarcomas and of malignant lymphomas of thymic origin. there was clear evidence of carcinogenic activity of phenolphthalein in female B6C3F1 mice based on increased incidences of histiocytic sarcomas, malignant lymphomas of all types, lymphomas of thymic origin, and benign sex-cord stromal tumors of the

Exposure of rats to phenophthalein in feed for 2 years resulted in increased incidences of focal hyperplasia of the adrenal medulla in males and in increased incidences and/or severity of nephropathy of the kidney in males and females. Exposure of mice to phenolphthalein in feed for 2 years resulted in increased incidences of atypical hyperplasia of the thymus in males and females, degeneration of the germinal epithelium of the testis in males, and ovarian hyperplasia in females.

Exposure of mice to phenolphthalein in feed for 2 years resulted in decreased incidences of hepatocellular neoplasms and nonneoplastic lesions in males and females.

Questions or comments about the Technical Report should be directed to Central Data Management at P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709–2233.

Copies of *Toxicology and*Carcinogenesis Studies of
Phenolphthalein (CAS No. 77–09–8)
(TR–465) are available from Central Data

Management, NIEHS, MD E1–02, P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709–2233; telephone (919) 541–3419.

Dated: May 28, 1997.

Kenneth Olden,

Director, National Toxicology Program.
[FR Doc. 97–15298 Filed 6–10–97; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR-4152-N-02]

Announcement of Funding Award FY 1996; Cooperative Agreement Between the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Milton S. Eisenhower Foundation (MEF)

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing.

ACTION: Announcement of additional funding award.

SUMMARY: According to section 102(a)(4)(C) of the Department of Housing and Urban Development Reform Act of 1989, this document notifies the public of an additional funding award for Fiscal Year (FY) 1996 Technical Assistance to the Milton S. Eisenhower Foundation. The purpose of this document is to announce the name and address of the existing grantee and the amount of the additional award.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Malcolm E. Main, Office of Crime Prevention and Security, Office Community Relations and Involvement, Public and Indian Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Room 4112, 451 Seventh Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20410, telephone (202) 708–1197, ext 4232. A telecommunications device for hearing or speech impaired persons (TDD) is available at (202) 708–0850. (These are not toll-free telephone numbers.)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Authority

This cooperative agreement is authorized under Chapter 2, Subtitle C, Title V of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 11901 *et. seq.*), as amended by Section 581 of the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990 (NAHA), approved November 28, 1990, Pub. L. 101–625, and Section 161 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (HCDA 1992) (Pub. L. 102–550, approved October 28, 1992).

II. FY 1996 Funding for Original Award

On April 26, 1996, the President signed the Omnibus Consolidated

¹The NTP uses five categories of evidence of carcinogenic activity observed in each animal study: two categories for positive results ("clear evidence" and "some evidence"), one category for uncertain findings ("equivocal evidence"), one category for no observable effect ("no evidence"), and one category for studies that cannot be evaluated because of major flaws ("inadequate study").